

EDHEM

Pasha Held Responsible For the Cretan Massacres.

POSSIBLY PLANNED THEM

At All Events, Did Nothing to Prevent or Check.

EIGHT HUNDRED VICTIMS

Of Mussulman Ferocity and Fanaticism-Turkish Soldiers Implicated.

London, Sept. 8.—The correspondent of the Times at Candia, telegraphing Thursday, says: "It is estimated that no fewer than 800 Christians have been massacred and the town has been pillaged by Bushi Bazuks and Turkish soldiers. All reports agree as to the disgraceful behavior of the Turkish troops."

The correspondent of the London Standard, telegraphing Thursday from the British consulate at Candia, off Candia, says: "The refugees tell ghastly stories of massacre. They report that no fewer than 700 Christians are missing. Several attempts were made last night to set on fire the offices of the Eastern Telegraph company. It has been ascertained that all the houses overlooking the British camp were looted for rifle fire and barricade. This shows clearly that the outbreak was premeditated."

"The behavior and attitude of the Turkish troops have been and still are execrable. Without going so far as to assert that they took part in the attack on our troops—though many people are ready to affirm that they actually saw the Turkish soldiers firing on our troops—it is impossible to contradict the positive fact that they made no attempt to render assistance."

"Every Christian survivor of the massacre says that the butchery was mostly the work of Turkish soldiers, who first robbed and then slew their victims."

"Edhem Pasha, the man who ought to be held primarily responsible. Had he wished to prevent bloodshed he could most certainly have done it."

"Not until the British troops under Colonel Ross had been fighting hard for four hours did Edhem, with his Turkish soldiers, arrive upon the scene. He had the effrontery to say that he had only just heard that the British troops were being attacked by the Bushi Bazuks. It is needless to comment on this brazen-faced excuse."

"It is enough to say that Edhem Pasha must have known what was happening from the moment the first shot was fired, if, indeed, he did not arrange the plot himself."

"The Times and other papers call upon the government for energetic action in Crete, more especially if the stories of the complicity of Turkish troops are confirmed."

"The German and Austrian papers declare that their governments have nothing to do with Crete. The Cologne Gazette says:

"Germany may congratulate herself on having withdrawn her fleet from Crete, thereby leaving the responsibility to others."

MORE CHRISTIANS ARMING.

Athens, Sept. 8.—The following dispatch, dated at 3 o'clock this evening, has been received from Candia:

"The Bushi Bazuks are committing excesses and the Christians in the surrounding districts are arming to march to the assistance of the Candians."

"There are eight warships in the harbor and a fresh bombardment is expected."

"The British, German and Austrian consulates have been looted, and thus far 200 native Christians and 67 British subjects have been killed."

VENGEANCE TO FOLLOW.

Athens, Sept. 8.—The Asly says it learns from an authentic source that as soon as the British troops arrive at Candia from Malta the Turkish garrison in Candia will be expelled, martial law proclaimed and the ringleaders of the riots put on trial and publicly executed if guilty. According to a dispatch from Candia, sent late this evening, the arrival of the international fleet have decided to compel the surrender of the Bushi Bazuks and the surrender of the instigators of the disaster."

BRITONS BID FAREWELL.

London, Sept. 8.—A committee of the Anglo-American league, headed by its chairman, James Bryce, presented the United States ambassador, Colonel John Hay, today, with an address congratulating him upon his acceptance of the portfolio of secretary of state at Washington. The address expressed regret at his departure from this country, "where you have discharged the weighty and delicate duties of ambassador with such unimpaired judgment and courtesy as to win the cordial appreciation and confidence of the British people."

Continuing, the address says: "It has been your fortune to represent your country here at a time of exceptional interest, when the war, now happily ended, gave occasion for an expression of the feelings of affection and sympathy towards the United States which the British people have long entertained, but never before have they been so conspicuously manifested. You carry back the assurance of the depth and strength of these feelings. The principle that there ought to be permanent friendship and cordial co-operation between the British empire and the American republic is one that all parties and all statesmen here agree in regarding as a fundamental principle of British foreign policy. It is the whole people desire that their government should be guided by that principle and that in your country corresponding sentiments are entertained and that a corresponding principle is now largely accepted. Knowing that one holds these convictions more firm-

ly than yourself, or can express them in clearer or more eloquent terms, we gladly acknowledge the great service you have rendered to both nations and console ourselves on your retirement by the reflection that you are called to duties in your own country even wider in their scope and graver in their responsibility and more important in the results they may secure."

Mr. Bryce, during the course of the remarks which he made upon the occasion, dwelt upon the "admiration for the splendid gifts and boundless energy of the people of the United States and the sympathy with the principles of their constitution, which have been quickly ripening among the British people and which this year found a sudden and hearty expression."

He also said he saw in the universality of these sentiments here and the fact that they were reciprocated by a large majority of the Americans, a happy augury, as he believed that nothing could contribute more to the peace of the world and the welfare of both nations than the sense of essential unity of the two people.

Colonel Hay, in reply, referred to the gratification he experienced in hearing such words from men so qualified by experience and character to speak for the British with certainty.

He added: "My voice has no such sanction as yours; but I give it for what it is worth, to assure you that your sentiments of kinship and sympathy are reciprocated to the utmost in my country."

The ambassador also said that his work in England had been made easy by the instructions he had received from home and by the frankness and fairness of her majesty's ministers and of all Englishmen he had come in contact with. He said:

"On both sides of the ocean the conviction is almost universal that a clear, cordial and friendly understanding between Great Britain and the United States is a necessity of civilization. I shall hold myself signally fortunate if I am able to do anything to continue and strengthen the relations of fraternal amity between our two nations."

ROUGH RIDER JOHNSON

Will Be Up For Register of Deeds in Noble County

Perry, O. T., Sept. 8.—(Special)—Charles E. Johnson, a private in troop E, Rough Riders, Captain Fritz Miller, and who lives four miles southwest of Perry, has arrived in this city and, so far, has been unable to get around the square. Everybody must speak to him and have him revise his appearance.

Private Johnson is the fellow who walked into town through the mud in order to enlist and was rejected at Guthrie on account of his being slightly defective. Nothing daunted, he went on to San Antonio, Texas, where he enlisted on May 15, and on June 24 he participated in the battle of Buena Vista, where Captain Capron and Hamilton Fish were killed. He was of the detail that carried Captain Capron's and Private Hamilton Fish's bodies about a quarter of a mile to the rear, where they were buried the next day, with other men, under the palm trees on the Cuban hillside. They were wrapped in their blankets and covered with palm leaves. On June 30 camp was moved about five miles toward the enemy, and on July 1, at sunrise, the great battle of San Juan was in progress. On July 4, with a company of twelve, he went out on a scouting expedition after Spanish sharpshooters. They found two of them in the large palm trees, dressed in American uniform, taken from dead soldiers in the vicinity. Neither of these sharpshooters was captured. They were both shot and killed. For seven days they slept on their arms, shooting in the day time and digging trenches at night, and living on hard tack and raw bacon.

One night while Johnson was on Coscaque post he heard some one plume against a wire fence near him and upon investigation he found three furnished Spanish soldiers waving a piece of a white shirt. He took them to headquarters and they were turned over to the captain. They were almost famished, and each ate sixteen hard tack and drank a quart of coffee a piece. They were of Pando's reinforcements.

For three weeks Johnson was almost the only white man in his company and he did detached duty in the detached service, such as carrying messages, patrolling telegraph lines and keeping a general look-out for suspicious characters.

Mr. Johnson says Santiago was a very filthy city, the streets very narrow and nothing but whiskey and tobacco plentiful. Tantalus as large as your hat were plentiful.

His health remained very good until he came north, since which time he has not been feeling very well. He looks like he had just recovered from a severe fever, though he has never been confined to his bed.

His name will be presented to the Republican convention on Saturday as a candidate for register of deeds, which position he is well qualified to fill.

Of his army wearing apparel, he still retains only his hat and blanket that went through the whole campaign with him, and they look like it.

WATER, IF YOU PLEASE

W. C. T. U. Wants no Champagne Poured Over the Illinois

Chicago, Sept. 8.—The following letter was sent from John W. C. T. U. headquarters today to Miss Nancy Lett, who is to christen the battleship "Illinois":

The Temple, Chicago, Sept. 8. Dear Miss Lett: In behalf of the 300,000 women of the Woman's Christian Temperance union of the United States and in particular of the 15,000 of our number in Illinois, we respectfully request that you christen the battleship "Illinois" not with champagne, but with pure water.

We would call your attention to the fact that the battleship "Kentucky" was christened with water from the Lincoln spring, and we feel that there are enough historic streams in our own good state to make such an act most appropriate. We also feel sure that it would be far-reaching in its influence for temperance and righteousness.

We know you will appreciate the spirit in which this letter is written and will not feel that we have taken an undue liberty.

Very sincerely yours, (Signed) KATHARINE LENTE STEVENSON, Cor. Secretary.

HELEN M. BARKER, Treasurer.

Family Murdered For Money

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 8.—A special to the Dispatch from Cambridge, Ohio, says: "Squire John Boyd, his daughter and son-in-law, living four miles east of here, were murdered last night. Boyd's little granddaughter reported the fact to neighbors today. The house was ransacked. Boyd was wealthy. A drug was used by the murderers. Police have gone to the house

SEXTON

Of Illinois Is the New Commander-in-Chief.

PHILADELPHIA THE PLACE

Next Encampment -- Reports and Other Business.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 8.—Illinois and Pennsylvania are celebrating their victories at their respective headquarters tonight. The one has secured the commander-in-chief in Colonel James A. Sexton of Chicago and the other the location of the Thirty-third annual encampment of the G. A. R. at Philadelphia next year.

While heated contests were going on inside of the guarded doors of the encampment, all the demonstrations on the outside were in accord with the peace jubilee.

The parade of the civic and industrial organizations, with all the illustrations of peace and prosperity and happiness that could be produced, was the most magnificent pageant ever witnessed in this city. It is estimated that there were 40,000 in line and over half a million spectators along the line. There were more people in the city today than at any other time during the week or on any day in the history of the city. With the river fronts and the parks and Camp Sherman ablaze to-night with a most elaborate display of fireworks, the demonstrations are ended, but special entertainments have been provided for tomorrow and tomorrow evening in excursions on the river and special displays at the summer resorts.

The national encampment elected only its commander-in-chief today and will elect its other officers tomorrow, adopt its resolutions and attend to other business.

The auxiliaries of the ladies elect their officers also tomorrow and complete their annual encampment.

THE PEACE PARADE.

The business of the Thirty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army and its auxiliaries began today after three days of preliminary demonstrations.

The business sessions were, however, interrupted by a parade of civic and industrial organizations in the afternoon, after the labor, naval and Grand Army parades in the three preceding days. This parade included the floats of all lines of manufacturers and dealers, and was the most entertaining of all the demonstrations. It was a celebration of peace, a jubilee day. Over 100 concerns were represented in line, with decorated wagons, bodies of employees, some mounted and all in gay uniforms, while fifty secret military police, dressed in the uniforms of the Grand Army, were represented by over 10,000 men as escorts to the peace floats.

This demonstration was followed by high carnival all over the city as well as at the summer resorts.

THE ENCAMPMENT PROPER.

There were about 1,200 national delegates present when the encampment proper was called to order at Music Hall at 10 a. m., with Charles Wentzel as officer of the day.

The welcoming address was delivered by Governor Bushnell of Ohio, with supplemental welcome addresses by Mayor Tafel of Cincinnati and by M. E. Ingalls, chairman of the citizens committee, and by the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads. There was excellent music for the opening session and the hall was elaborately decorated.

Commander-in-chief Gobin referred most eloquently to the attractions of the week and the lavish entertainment of the citizens of Cincinnati.

General Gobin wore the fine gold watch and chain that had been presented him at the camp last night by his old comrades of the Forty-seventh, who were elegantly and most appropriately represented in the encampment by a fine gavel made of historic timber.

AMALGAMATION SCHEMES.

The encampment will have much work in considering the proposed revision of the ritual and also in considering propositions for amalgamation. It is believed that the proposition to make those who participated in the Hispano-American war eligible for membership in the Grand Army, and the other bodies of the encampment, was presented with a fine gavel made of historic timber.

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REPORTS SUBMITTED.

At the conclusion of these interesting preliminaries, the great hall was cleared of all but the members entitled to a voice in the proceedings and in executive session reports of officers were submitted.

When the annual reports were being read, especially Gobin's there was considerable cheering at the mention of President McKinley's name and when the name of Secretary Alger was mentioned in connection with the recent war there was an uproarious demonstration in his favor.

THEN RESOLUTIONS.

After the reports had been referred to their respective committees many resolutions were offered, specifically endorsing the administration of General Alger in the war department. The temper of the encampment as shown today indicates that the resolutions will endorse the management of the recent war. A resolution was introduced to have the school histories use the term of "the war between the states" instead of "the War of the Rebellion." It is quite likely that resolutions will be introduced providing for the use of the term "war for the preservation of the Union." There will also be an effort made to secure representation for the colored men in the national encampment.

After the annual reports had been read and referred to their respective committees, a flood of resolutions was taken directly by the members on all great questions agitated during the week, and a motion finally prevailed to refer all of the resolutions to a committee on resolutions without reading.

THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

Unusual interest was taken in the selection of the committee on resolutions and account of the recent issue of endorsing Alger or Miles and other matters in connection with the management of the Spanish war. The following is the committee on resolutions: Alabama, A. Allison; Arkansas, O. M. Spellman; California, Nevada, A. J. Buckley; Colorado and Wyoming, A. V. Brown; Connecticut, Alfred B. Jurns; Delaware, Daniel Ross; Florida, L. V. James; Georgia, L. B. Nelson; Idaho, H. F. Reed; Illinois, Joel M. Longenecker; Indiana, Gil R. Stormont; Indian Territory, David Redfield; Iowa, George Metzger; Kansas, Cyrus Leland; Kentucky, O. A. Reynolds; Louisiana and Mississippi, Charles H. Shute; Maine, J. L. Merrick; Maryland, Robert C. Sumner; Massachusetts, George W. Black; Michigan, Washington G. Miller; Minnesota, S. R. Van Sant; Missouri, W. H. Rogers; Montana, W. H. Black; Nebraska, H. C. Russell; New Hampshire, John C. Linehan; New Jersey, Charles H. Houghton; New Mexico, J. M. Moore; New York, John Palmer; North Dakota, Col. W. H. Brown; Ohio, A. M. Warner; Oklahoma, J. C. Cummings; Pennsylvania, C. M. Hazard; Potomac, Nathan Richford; South Dakota, Robert Dolan; Tennessee, H. C. Whitaker; Texas, C. C. Haskell; Utah, H. C. Wardwright; Vermont, W. H. H. Stack; Virginia and North Carolina, Edgar Allen; Washington and Alaska, Harry Elgelow; Wisconsin, George B. Walker; A. G. Weisner, chairman.

ALGER

Invites the President to Order an Investigation

OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

Request Under Advice--Alger Goes Inspecting.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Secretary Alger has requested the president to order a thorough and searching investigation of the war department. In this request the president has been joined by Adjutant General Corbin. No decision has been reached yet by the president as to what course he will pursue. He has the request of Secretary Alger under consideration, but has not yet determined whether he will grant it or not.

Secretary Alger had a long conference with the president tonight before leaving the city and impressing upon him his earnest desire that an investigation such as he had requested be ordered. The question was very thoroughly discussed in all of its phases. Secretary Wilson participated in the conference, and General Corbin was present during the greater part of the time. It seems now not unlikely that the investigation will be ordered, but it is the wish of the president further to consider the matter before announcing a definite policy. The request will receive consideration at the cabinet meeting tomorrow. While in the city, Secretary Alger was present during the greater part of the time. It seems now not unlikely that the investigation will be ordered, but it is the wish of the president further to consider the matter before announcing a definite policy. The request will receive consideration at the cabinet meeting tomorrow.

Should the investigation be ordered, it will include all matters relating to the conduct of the war, so far as they concern the war department. Secretary Alger expresses himself as confident that such an investigation, if conducted promptly and thoroughly, will result in much good.

Such an investigation as has been requested, it is pointed out, beset with some difficulties. No charges of a definite character have been filed by any responsible person or official. Sensational stories and rumors for which the administration has knowledge there is no foundation have been circulated and are being widely repeated. By those who desire and advocate the investigation it is maintained that it can do no possible harm and may be of possible benefit in clearing away manifest errors and placing the blame, if any is to be placed, where it rightfully belongs.

ALGER TO INSPECT CAMPS.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Secretary Alger, accompanied by Mrs. Alger, his son, Captain Fred Alger, Major Hopkins, his aide, and Quartermaster General Liddington, left Washington at 10 o'clock tonight for Middleburg, where he will spend the forenoon tomorrow in an inspection of the camp at Middleburg, and will then proceed on his way to Detroit, where he will leave Mrs. Alger and his son, who is still ill from the fever following his service before San Juan.

The secretary will then proceed to make an inspection of a number of army camps, going as far south as Jacksonville, Fla.

TRUCE BETWEEN THE GENERALS

Miles and Shafter Off to Washington For the Next Round.

New York, Sept. 8.—General Miles was asked what he thought of the published reports that it is believed in Washington circles that the present public discussion of army affairs will be dropped after the expected interview with President McKinley. He said: "I decline to be led into a discussion of the matter."

General Miles went shopping this morning with his wife and daughter. Before leaving the Waldorf-Astoria, he said: "I shall immediately enter the treadmill, meaning my official duties. I shall call on the war department first and pay my respects and shall then go at once to the president's mansion to pay my respects to President McKinley."

Before General Miles left his hotel in Jersey City to take a train for Washington, his attention was called to statements from Washington as to the possibility of his removal from the high command of the army. He held up his hands and said, good naturedly:

"Now, I am not going to say a word on that subject. I said yesterday, 'I intend to stay in the army until I am told otherwise.' I really must not ask me for any more."

A special to the World from Camp Wikoff says: General Shafter listened with interest to a synopsis of General Miles' interview with the president. Then he remarked: "I won't say a word. I will let my staff tell for Washington early today."

Washington, Sept. 8.—Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army of the United States, accompanied by Mrs. Miles and Colonel Maun and Colonel Mitchell of his staff, arrived here from New York at 6:30 o'clock this evening. General Miles and party came by the Pennsylvania railroad in a private car attached to the regular west bound train.

They were met at the Sixth street station by Major Black, a member of the general's staff, and Colonel Maun, chief clerk in the office of the commanding general.

In anticipation of the arrival of General Miles several hundred people had assembled at the station. A crowd of police kept a way through the crowd to the gate through which the distinguished party passed from the platform into the station, to the carriage, which stood in waiting at the main entrance.

As General Miles stepped from the rear platform of his car he gave a kind greeting to his coachman, who stood awaiting him, and then handed to him a bundle of sovereigns. While he grasped the hands of Captain Morton, Major Black and two or three newspaper men. He was attired in an unconventional, blue serge sack suit and wore a broad-brimmed hat. As General Miles passed through the crowd in the station his hands were grasped by a score of times by enthusiastic men and women. He gave a cordial greeting to all, as he and

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BULLETIN OF The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Weather For Wichita Today: Fair; warmer; south winds

Wichita, Thursday, September 8, 1898

Sun--Rises 5:34; Sets 6:20. Moon--Rises 11:22

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

1 Blame Fixed For Cretan Riots

Illinois and Philadelphia Win

Alger Wants an Investigation

Estherhazy's Suicide Is About Due

2 Western Silvermen's Conventions

England's Philippines Policy

Heroic Measures in Collecting

Plot to Murder the Czar

3 Wichita Livestock Market

St. Paul and the Stock Market

5 Republicans in Convention

Harry Church's Trial

6 Friends University to Open

Hawaiian Commission at Work

8 How Sagasta Will Make Peace

Mrs. Miles and Colonel Michler stepped into the carriage, the crowd burst into cheers.

While expressing his gratification at the successful termination of the war and his pleasure at once more being at home, General Miles said he had nothing to say at this time in addition to the statement given to the press by him in New York.

From the Pennsylvania Station General and Mrs. Miles were conveyed directly to their residence.

General Miles did not leave his home during the evening. It was expected that he would call at the White House, but he said he had no intention of doing so tonight. He will resume his duties at the headquarters of the army in the war department tomorrow morning and will avail himself of an early opportunity to pay his respects to the president.

The tension over General Miles' criticism of army methods is gradually subsiding, and in high official quarters the belief was expressed tonight that no official attention would be paid to the criticism of the public press. In high official quarters there is a disposition to look upon General Miles as being his own worst enemy and to pass over his comments as ill-considered, though not to the extent of constituting insubordination, or warranting official action by the president or war department.

General Shafter has been ordered to report to Washington and will visit the president and the war department. There is no special significance in his being called to Washington. The president desires to see him and talk about the Santiago campaign.

THEIR SAFETY IN NUMBERS

Nobody Can Tell Who Fired the Shot That Killed Harris

Colorado Springs, Sept. 8.—The five men arrested yesterday after the fight between armed bodies of men representing the two factions of the Silver Republican party for possession of the opera house have been released by order of the district attorney, there being no evidence to show that any one of them fired the shot which killed Charles E. Harris, of Denver.

The coroner's jury, which is investigating the murder, has taken a mass of conflicting testimony and the only point that has been established so far is that Harris was a member of the party that drove the other people out of the opera house. Who fired the fatal shot will probably never be ascertained, as a great many shots were fired during the melee.

WILLIAM ON DREYFUS' SIDE

France Warned Regarding the Use of Certain Forged Documents

Rome, Sept. 8.—The Tribune's London correspondent writes from Paris that Count Von Munster, the German ambassador in France, in the name of Emperor William, has just reported to M. De Cassat, the French foreign minister, that the alleged letters between the emperor and Count Von Munster, and the Emperor and Captain Dreyfus, are spurious, and that if the French government should utilize such false documents in an eventual trial he (Von Munster) has orders to demand his passports.

LEITER DEAL CLEANED UP

Last Hush of Wheat Worked Off and All Debt Paid